

of the same year, was recorded in the 'Field' of Jan. 25th, 1908, and the account quoted in the 'Ibis' of April 1908, p. 389.

I am, Sirs, yours &c.,  
A. L. BUTLER.

Khartoum,  
February 4th, 1909.

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*Another German Stork in South Africa.*—We have received from Herr Thienemann, the Director of the German Ornithological Observatory at Rossitten, in East Prussia, intelligence of the capture of another of their marked Storks in South Africa. The Stork in question was bred on the property of Herr Adam Sobottka at Lyek in Eastern Prussia, and was labelled, on July 7th, 1907, with a small aluminium ring on one foot, on which was engraved "Vogelwarte Rossitten, Germania, 769." In the autumn of the same year it was captured by some bushmen in the Kalahari Desert. The aluminium ring, which seems to have been considered by the bushmen to have been of heavenly origin, passed into the hands of a trader on the northern edge of the Kalahari, who sent it, with an account of the way in which it had been obtained, to the Editor of 'The Wide World' in London.

This and the previous instance, in which one of the marked Storks of Rossitten was taken in South Africa and identified\*, seem to establish the fact that Storks bred in nearly the most northern limit of their range cross the whole continent of Africa to pass the winter months south of the Equator.

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*Arrival of Migrants in North-east Greenland.*—In the account of the explorations of the eastern coast of Northern Greenland by the 'Danmark,' under the command of the ill-fated Mylius Erichsen (1906–1908), which was read before the Royal Geographical Society in December last (see Geogr. Journ. xxxiii. p. 40), will be found the following description of the arrival of the spring-migrants at Cape Danmark,

\* See 'The Ibis,' 1908, p. 389.

where the winter-quarters of the Expedition were established in 77° N. lat. :—

“The change into summer was quite sudden. Gradually the temperature of the snow had risen to zero, and then in one day it all melted. The rivers were rushing along, flowers were budding forth, and in the air the butterflies were fluttering. It was a lovely time, bringing hard work for the Botanist Lundager, and the Zoologists Manniche and Johansen. The birds came nearly all on the same day, most of them even at the same hour. One day we had only had the ordinary Ptarmigan and the Raven; the next day we had the Sanderling, the Ring-Plover, the Goose, the Eider-Duck, and many others. Young Sanderlings, Icelandic Ring-Plovers, and Sabine’s Gulls have been found by Mr. Manniche, our indefatigable ornithologist, and fine specimens were brought home.”

We hope to receive, in due course, an account from Mr. Manniche of the birds obtained during this famous expedition.

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*News from Mr. A. L. Butler.*—Our excellent correspondent Mr. A. L. Butler passed some time last year on the Red Sea coast of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, and made many notes on the spring migrants. Writing from Khartoum in October last, Mr. Butler says that he still continues to obtain specimens of species new to that locality, while from Mongolla, on the Upper White Nile, he has lately received examples of the little-known *Passer shelleyi* (Shelley, B. Afr. iii. p. 247).

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*The Booth Collection at Brighton.*—Mr. Arthur Griffith, a Trustee of the “Booth Museum” at Brighton, has lately visited Hastings, and has obtained there some valuable additions to the Collection. Amongst these are specimens of the Pine-Grosbeak, Red-footed Falcon, Little Gull (in adult summer plumage), Red-necked Grebe, Whiskered Tern, Black Lark, Great Reed-Warbler, and Icterine Warbler, all well-authenticated examples from Kent or Sussex. We wish that all our provincial collections of birds were as well cared for and kept up to the mark as that at Brighton.